

August 27, 1961.



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Brooks Bros. Store

Organized in Chicago

In Jt. Board Drive

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15-30c Raises Won

At W. T. Grant, Kress

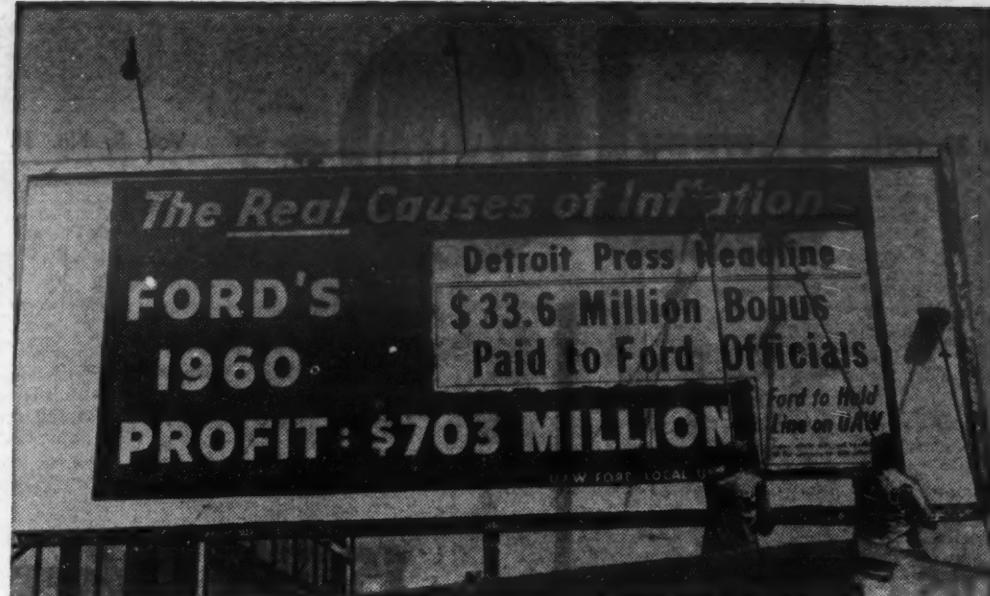
In Birmingham, Ala.

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WIN REINSTATEMENT, BACK PAY AFTER UNFAIR FIRING: Raising hands in victory sign, Katherine Hill (l.), Mary Gott and Lillie Graham get word from Int'l Rep. Joseph Romer that they've been reinstated to jobs at Indianapolis Airport restaurant by NLRB with full back pay of \$1,540.



UNION SIDE: Billboards tell union side of "inflation" story in Detroit, where auto manufacturers have used press, radio and television to accuse Auto Workers of asking for "inflationary" contract improvements. In picture, Roy Van Gieson and Clyde Carlton post one of the 24 boards owned or leased by the UAW Ford Council.



Auto Workers Take Strike Votes, Await Final 'Big Three' Offers

DETROIT (PAI)—The United Automobile Workers are getting ready to strike one of the Big Three automobile corporations on contract termination date at the end of August "if progress is not made" on current negotiations.

The union has set in motion all the preliminary measures needed to enable it to take drastic action in the "setting of a strike target" against General Motors, Ford or Chrysler as the International Executive Board may decide at its next scheduled meeting Aug. 29.

No action is being taken against American Motors which has offered the union a profit-sharing clause which has been taken under consideration by UAW negotiators.

Almost identical offers by the "Big Three" on Aug. 22—providing annual increases of about 7 cents an hour—were termed "woefully inadequate" by UAW leaders, who added, they did not "remotely lay the basis for a settlement in 1961."

Involved are more than half a million workers—310,000 at General Motors, 122,000 at Ford and 90,000 at Chrysler.

Reporting on the contract situation, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared that all reports on the GM, Ford and Chrysler negotiations had shown that the three corporations "have failed to demonstrate any willingness to meet the compelling problems of their workers and their families and to date have made no proposals to deal with these serious problems."

As a result, the Executive Board authorized strike votes among the employees of the three corporations, the results to be completed by Aug. 29 when the Executive Board will meet again "to review the status of negotiations."

'Not Looking for a Fight'

"We know that solutions are possible within the financial structure and economic condition of the automobile industry which would provide equity and justice to the major groups involved—the workers, the stockholders and the consumers," said Reuther.

"We have said all along that we are not looking for a fight. We are looking for justice and security. We are looking to the compelling human problems that cannot be deferred or ignored any longer."

"We do not believe a fight is necessary if both management and labor will act in good faith and address themselves intelligently and responsibly to the problems that must be met."

Reuther declared that the union was determined to make progress toward protecting its members against practices of the automobile industry which have compelled hourly rated workers and their families to carry the economic brunt of fluctu-



98 PERCENT FOR STRIKE: Engineering employees of Chrysler's Highland Park plant cast their ballots in Detroit. The vote authorized strike if current negotiations with Big Three auto companies bog down.

tions in production schedules under circumstances where unemployment, layoffs and insecurity have been the reward for increased efficiency and greater productivity made possible by automation.

First of the Big Three to reject the union's proposals that hourly rated workers be placed on salary the same as office workers was Chrysler. A corporation official gave no other reason but that it was "the accepted practice" in the auto and other industries.

No strike vote is to be taken at present among American Motors employees because of its profit sharing proposal. Reuther said that while the proposal did not represent an acceptable offer, it did "lay the basis for further discussion and review" and showed a willingness of the corporation "to explore in an intelligent, meaningful manner the basic problems under discussion at the bargaining table."

Tribute to Workingmen on TV Labor Day

WASHINGTON—An updated version of the AFL-CIO-produced film "Land of Promise" will be shown on the National Educational Television Network and a number of commercial stations on Labor Day. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been filmed in a new interview outlining the labor movement's problems and goals for the year ahead as a close for the award-winning picture.

"Land of Promise" was first shown last Labor Day over the American Broadcasting Co. television network. It was highly praised by a number of television reviewers and selected for showing at the American Film Festival in New York City.

The Boston Herald noted that the film portrayed the progress that the nation and labor have made, adding, "Only the most biased would call it unfair."

"Land of Promise" is narrated by stage and film star Melvyn Douglas. Woven through national history is the development of the labor movement and the struggle for old-age pensions, workmen's compensation, safety regulations, public schools and other social advances.

Throughout the half-hour film runs the chorus of a song especially composed for it, "This Land Is Your Land."

The film traces U.S. economic evolution from its beginning as a pastoral society to an industrial one. Woodcuts made in pre-Revolutionary days show workers in the old journeymen's guilds. Other hand-drawn pictures illustrate the influx of European immigrants, the gradual pushing back of the western frontier, the problem of southern slave labor and the horror of sweatshops.

News films document events during the Twentieth Century, including the Triangle Shirtwaist Co. fire where 154 women died for lack of a fire escape. The depression of the 'thirties is described in terms of the human suffering it caused and the legislative measures taken to revive the national economy.

The worker is then shown in present time, surrounded by the fruits of this long struggle for dignity. Meany's concluding interview points out that while much has been accomplished much remains to be done, but this year "we are moving again."

For television stations that will carry this film on Labor Day consult daily program listings.

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WORTH QUOTING . . .

Many people consider the things that government does for them to be social progress, but they regard the things government does for others as socialism.

—Chief Justice Earl Warren

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rwdsu RECORD

Aug.

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LABOR DAY

1961

Job Insecurity Chief Union Concern This Labor Day

By HARRY CONN

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Job insecurity and unemployment are the greatest concerns of trade unionists this Labor Day, 1961.

These problems have been with us since 1958, but month by month they seem to have grown almost to Frankenstein-monster dimensions, overshadowing some major trade union successes enjoyed during the last year, especially in the political and legislative fields.

The election of John F. Kennedy as President of the United States and Lyndon B. Johnson as Vice President provided ample proof that trade union political action can be effective.

The new President turned to organized labor to help him fill many important positions in his New Frontier. His Secretary of Labor, Arthur J. Goldberg, was a top labor lawyer. And in the Labor Department many of his top official staff members—Jerry Holleman, George L. P. Weaver, Esther Peterson, Charles Donahue—came from organized labor.

Still more trade unionists went into Commerce, State, Defense and other departments and agencies in government. An acknowledged friend of organized labor, Frank McCulloch, was named chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, giving unionists the hope of a better break in that key agency.

At the same time, a labor-backed President in the White House helped to produce some domestic legislation that had not been possible during the eight years that President Eisenhower was Chief Executive. These included minimum wage, housing, distressed area relief—all high on labor's priority list—in addition to other vitally needed measures.

The long Labor Day week-end will mean just one more day without work, however, for more than five million workers this year. For millions of others, knowing that automation and technological change are destined for their plants, it will be a period of uneasiness.

Some Key Legislation Passed

For those who deal in statistics the future does not look too encouraging. The American economy will have to run fast merely to stand still. The Department of Labor estimates that 1,250,000 jobs will disappear due to automation each year and the labor force will increase by another 1,250,000.

The critical question facing American workers and the new Kennedy Administration is this: Where will we find 2.5 million new jobs each year?

As the Holland Subcommittee on Unemployment and the Impact of Automation noted in its official report issued during the year, "The United States is the first nation in the world where total output continued to rise while employment of productive workers continually decreased."

The committee said of the period between 1960 and 1960: "Productivity rose 43 percent . . . employment of

factory workers decreased 10 percent . . . Population increased 19 percent."

What deeply concerns trade unionists in this picture is the widespread belief that we are out of the most recent recession with no real prospect that unemployment will be materially reduced in the near future.

There may be many other explanations for joblessness—runaway shops, unfair competition, obsolete products, foreign imports—but the overriding reason seems to be automation.

Almost every industry in the country has felt automation's impact. Here are some examples:

- In office work, Computer Services, Inc. estimates that 100,000 computer installations will be made in 1961. Based on studies of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, each installation will affect 140 jobs. This means that 1.4 million jobs would be hit by computers in 1961.

- The electrical industry, despite a boom in computer production, saw a decline of employment of 10 percent between 1953 and 1961. At the same time, production increased 31 percent.

- In the last year meat production was up one percentage point but the total number of workers dropped from 191,000 to 161,000.

- In the ten years between 1950 and 1960 there was little change in steel production, but employment dropped 80,000.

- Railroad employment reached the lowest point in modern history during the latter part of 1960.

The Kennedy Administration has been successful in winning support for a number of proposals to help meet the problem, but in the opinion of trade union leaders, the program has been too moderate and they have urged stronger measures. Among these are tax reductions to aid purchasing power, and all-out public works.

The year since last Labor Day saw other significant developments. These included:

LEGISLATION—Although there were major bills backed by organized labor which were not passed by Congress, more union-supported measures were passed by the first session of the 87th Congress and signed into law than at any time since the New Deal days.

These included: \$394 million for depressed areas . . . minimum wage raised to \$1.25 an hour and increased coverage to 3.6 million additional workers . . . \$4.9 housing and urban renewal program . . . temporary emergency unemployment compensation bill . . . extension of social security benefits . . . anti-water pollution.

Many other vital bills are still on labor's "must" list. These include Federal Aid to Education, Medical Care for the Aged through Social Security, Federal Standards for Unemployment Compensation, Situs Picketing, closing of tax loopholes, major public works, civil rights, protection for migrant workers.

LEGAL DECISIONS—One of the most significant labor decisions handed down by the Supreme Court again upheld the union shop in labor-management contracts but at the same time it declared that workers

had the right to prevent their dues money being used for political purposes by taking affirmative action.

The high court also nullified four Eisenhower NLRB doctrines which curbed union security. Among these decisions, the Supreme Court held that the NLRB had no right to rule that hiring-hall agreements must include prescribed clauses guaranteeing fair treatment to non-union workers.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING—The size of most settlements during the period between Labor Day 1960 to Labor Day 1961 will average increases of 3 to 5 percent plus liberalization of various fringe benefits.

In most contract negotiations the need for more job security has frequently dominated the discussions. This was particularly true in the auto, electrical manufacturing and aircraft negotiations. Major negotiations took place in these industries plus apparel, communications, farm equipment, maritime, meat packing, oil, paper, railroad, rubber and textiles.

STRIKES—The maritime strike, affecting some 80,000 unionized seamen, was the most publicized strike during the last year. President Kennedy reluctantly invoked the Taft-Hartley 80-day injunction which expires Sept. 21. Meanwhile, the dominating issue is the right of the unions to organize American runaway ships flying foreign flags of convenience to escape unionization, decent wages and taxes.

The International Union of Electrical Workers conducted a three week strike against General Electric in October involving 70,000 workers before it settled on a three-year contract.

The Textile Workers Union of America called off its two-year strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N.C. Later Gov. Terry Sanford commuted the sentences of seven strikers who were serving prison terms for alleged conspiracy to dynamite the plant. The seven, including Vice-Pres. Boyd Payton, were paroled.

Some Progress Noted in Organizing

ORGANIZING—AFL-CIO Director of Organization John W. Livingston reported to the last meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council that the tide seems to be turning in favor of organization.

He noted that in the first three months of 1961 AFL-CIO unions won 52,000 workers compared with 37,000 in the same period in 1960 and 30,000 in the first quarter of 1959.

Change in personnel of the National Labor Relations Board is expected to help the organizing drives.

Trade unionists will celebrate their Labor Day week end in many ways. Close to 200,000 in New York City will march in a Labor Day parade, as will thousands more in other cities in the country. Others will enjoy picnics, parties or a visit to a lake or ocean beach.

But wherever he is on Labor Day, the trade unionist might reflect on what his union has contributed to making his a better, richer, more purposeful life.

How Labor Day Became a National Holiday

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Carpenter Peter McGuire was the "Father of Labor Day" but to an obscure South Dakota Senator goes the credit for making it a legal national holiday.

The idea that a day be set apart for the laboring people was first made public by a resolution at a meeting of the Central Labor Union held on May 8, 1882, when McGuire, then general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and later vice-president of the AFL, suggested the first Monday in September.

McGuire's reasoning behind this day was: "It would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays."

The first Labor Day observance was not held on the first Monday in September; instead, it was on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1882, when about 10,000 union members marched up Broadway in New York City after which they spent the remainder of the day in Elm Park with

all sorts of amusements provided. The next Labor Day was on a Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1883, and the parade on that occasion was reported as an "imposing demonstration of the Central Labor Union."

In 1884, it was decided by the Central Labor Union to hold the celebration on the first Monday in September and central labor bodies in other cities were urged to celebrate that day as a universal holiday for workingmen. The American Federation of Labor unanimously adopted a resolution on October 7, 1884, that the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and recommended its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling, or nationality.

In the following years, municipal ordinances officially recognized Labor Day. State legislative recognition was developed only as a result of a campaign conducted by organized labor, and 23 States had enacted Labor Day laws by the end of 1893.

Back in 1886, the AFL convention recommended that Labor Day on the first Monday in September should

be observed "until it shall be as uncommon for a man to work on that day as on Independence Day."

Interest in setting aside a day for honoring the workers of America, and the American Federation of Labor efforts for national recognition of the day, resulted in introduction of a bill in the Senate on Aug. 26, 1893, by Senator James H. Kyle of South Dakota:

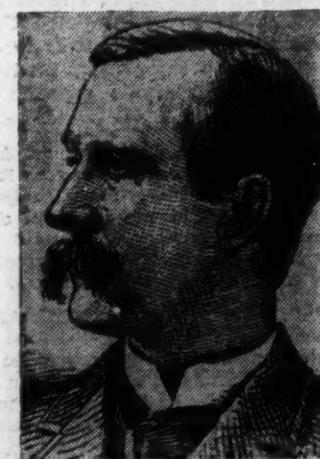
"Be it enacted, etc., That the first Monday in September in each year, being the day celebrated and known as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, the 1st day of January, the 22d day of February, the 30th day of May and the 4th day of July are now made by law public holidays."

The bill was introduced and passed during a special session of the 53d Congress which President Grover Cleveland had called so that the serious financial question confronting the country might be considered.

Samuel Gompers, when reporting to the 1894 A.F. of L. convention, stated:

"National Labor Day—It affords me

pleasure to be able to report that the demand made by the American Federation of Labor for making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday passed Congress and was made a law on June 28, 1894."



PETER McGUIRE
Father of Labor Day

Opera Musicians Seek 'Decent Annual Wage'

NEW YORK (PAI)—The story was the same in newspapers all over the country: the union is killing the Met.

The Metropolitan Opera Assn. announced it had canceled its coming season because of "the exorbitant demands of its orchestra"—members of Local 802, American Federation of Musicians.

Negotiations between the Met and Local 802 have been resumed under the urgings of President Kennedy, Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, and New York's Mayor Robert Wagner, so it's too early to tell whether the opera season is dead yet. But the issues involved are very much alive.

In 1948 and 1952 Rudolph Bing, general manager of the opera, made just such emphatic statements, but the Met and the union eventually worked out their differences and the season went on.

The union is asking for a base pay of \$248 a week for members of the orchestra. The current base is \$170.13. The Met is offering the 91-member orchestra the same figure, \$170.13, for this season with a \$3 boost in each of the following two years. The \$248 asked by the union, Local 802 President Al Manuti declared, is a "negotiable figure." The local was willing to bargain in good faith.

The real problem is that most members of the orchestra are paid scale—about \$7,600 for the 34 weeks' season. A few members may make \$10,000. However, not too many find work the additional months of the year.

The United States is the only highly advanced country in the world that does not provide at least some government subsidy for its opera. "This means that the members are subsidizing the opera," a spokesman for Local 802 told Press Associates. "Frankly, we don't feel that we should be placed in such a position."

The union spokesman stressed that the last people in the world who wanted to kill the opera were the members of the orchestra. Many of its members have been with the Met for many years.

"All we want is a decent annual wage," the union spokesman declared. "That's not asking too much in this day and age."

Warn Against Lie Tests

CHICAGO (PAI)—Attempts by employers to give lie detector tests to their employees as a means of stopping petty thefts has been attacked by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

"The position of each of our local unions where employers attempt to compel workers to take a lie detector test should be, 'You go plumb to Hades,'" Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick J. Gorman wrote in the union's official journal, the Butcher Workman.

They said that "the idea of many employers asking their workers to take lie detector tests puts such employers in the category of suspecting all of their workers of being thieves."

Lloyd and Gorman wrote that employers "who insist on the lie detector tests for their workers had better first take the tests themselves."

Labor Asks U. S. Plan Now for Disarmament

WASHINGTON—Organized labor has declared its strong support of a proposed U.S. Disarmament Agency for World Peace & Security, urging Congress to put greater stress on its "study and planning of the economic aspects of disarmament."

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "no objective is closer to the hearts and minds of men everywhere, no goal more cherished, than disarmament and peace." He stressed the need for studying the economic effects, cautioning that lack of planning could have grave consequences.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and head of the Auto Workers, said in a statement filed with the committee that the new agency "with a strong economic division as an integral part of it, can give the lead in preparing programs which will assure an orderly transition to a disarmed state in America."

Failure to utilize the nation's human and mechanical resources may mean, Reuther warned, "they may simply



FATAL EXPLOSION TRIGGERS STRIKE: Wives and children of striking members of Steelworkers Local 2659 demonstrate for safety outside McLouth Steel plant at Trenton, Mich. Workers walked out after hazardous conditions cost one worker his life and another his arm. Two weeks later they returned to work when McLouth promised to meet with union officials on safety procedures.

Charge New York Papers With Illegal Strike Pact

NEW YORK CITY—The Publishers' Ass'n of New York City and 10 member-newspapers have been named in a National Labor Relations Board complaint that they have joined in a mutual assistance pact to halt operations whenever a member of the association is involved in a strike or work stoppage.

The complaint was issued by the NLRB regional office here on charges filed by the Typographical Union Local 6, and the unaffiliated Newspaper & Mail Deliverers' Union. A hearing is scheduled for Sept. 11.

The association and officials of the Times, Mirror and Herald Tribune were accused in the complaint of warning employees over the past year against assistance or support of walk-outs by other unions. The Herald Tribune, News and Mirror were charged with shutting down operations due to work stoppages at the Times.

The NLRB contends the publishers have violated the National Labor Relations Act by combining to "restrain, coerce and interfere" with the rights of union members and that such action amounts to illegal discrimination under the law.

Also named in the complaint were the Daily News, Post, Journal of Commerce, Journal-American, World-Telegram and Sun, Long Island Daily Press and Long Island Star-Journal.

be left unused, adding to the already heavy burden of unemployment and idle capacity of our plants."

Pres. Kennedy on June 29 sent Congress a draft of legislation to create the new agency, writing it was needed "to make an intensified effort to develop acceptable political and technical alternatives to the present arms race."

Biemiller said the new agency would give "essential continuity" to the government's efforts and to personnel who have been working on the disarmament problem in the past usually on an ad hoc basis. He made clear labor's concern over the economic aspects of the problems.

More than half of our national budget is presently devoted to support our military forces," he said. "Any substantial reduction in these expenditures is bound to have an immediate impact on our nation's economy."

"Unless we are prepared for it, unless we have planned for it, the economic consequences could be grave."

Therefore, he added, while the proposed legislation lists the economic consequences of disarmament as one

Migrant Farm Labor To Get Break—Finally

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Thanks largely to the AFL-CIO and the Kennedy Administration, migrant farm labor may get a break at long last. It won't be an overwhelming break, but it could represent a major breakthrough on a labor front that has long been neglected in Congress because of the power of the corporation farm bloc.

Five migrant labor farm bills stand a good chance of being adopted by the Senate during the present session of Congress. They stand a fair chance of being approved by the House Labor Committee with the likelihood that they will be approved by Congress next year. If they are, they will represent the first migrant farm bills since minor Social Security progress in 1954 and safety legislation adopted in 1956 after a series of disastrous truck accidents.

The five bills approved by the Senate Labor Committee and now on the Senate calendar set child labor standards for migrant farm work; provide Federal aid in education and health programs not only for migrant children but also their parents; set up registration requirements for crew leaders who often in the past have abused the workers recruited by them; and establishes an Advisory Council to keep an eye on conditions on the nation's "farm factories."

Of five similar bills in the House, one—that on crew leaders—has been approved by the full House Labor Committee. The child labor bill is under active study and the others are still in the hearing stage.

The bills in the Senate were introduced by Senator Harrison Williams, New Jersey Democrat, and those in the House have been sponsored by Rep. Herbert Zelenko, New York Democrat.

Although six other migratory farm bills have been sidetracked because of heavy farm bloc opposition, the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, which is headed by former Senator Frank P. Graham and Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, regards the progress thus far opening the way to "a major breakthrough in the effort to pass legislation meeting the needs of farm workers."

The Committee is pushing for amendments which will strengthen the present bills, especially on the wage front where migratory workers lag far behind.

Two factors have served to focus national attention on the plight of the neglected migratory workers. One was the two-year organizing campaign of the AFL-CIO in the California corporate farm areas, which cost well over \$250,000. While the drive has now come to an end, to be picked up by individual unions, the campaign served to boost wages among migratory workers, to improve conditions, and through strikes, to attract national attention to the way in which American farm workers are exploited.

The second factor has been the interest of the Kennedy Administration in doing something about the forgotten field workers and their children. Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg has been particularly active in calling for legislation to aid "almost one million Americans, workers and their families, who eke a poor and often bitter living harvesting other people's crops."

Disarmament

of the agency's study objectives, organized labor would suggest that "additional emphasis on the question" be written into the bill.

Disarmament is a question deserving of the closest study, Biemiller said, adding:

"No objective is closer to the hearts and minds of men everywhere, no goal more cherished, than disarmament and peace."

And yet, he added, the United States has failed to devote adequate study and planning to the consequences of arms reduction here and around the world—on how to control military forces, how to provide for proper inspection of armament deduction and the economic implications.

While the current outlook is "not optimistic," Biemiller said, "we should not allow present world tensions to divert us from the rigorous study of disarmament problems."

The opportunity "for substantial and acceptable disarmament" may occur in one, 10 or 50 years and "when it does occur, we must be ready for it," he said.

Big RWDSU Contingents to March Labor Day

NEW YORK CITY—More than 150,000 marchers are expected to step proudly up New York's Fifth Avenue next Monday, Sept. 4 in the largest Labor Day parade in the city's history.

Sponsored by the Central Labor Council and its million members in the city, the parades are expected to attract 750,000 spectators along the two-mile line of march up the city's famous avenue.

Local 1-S, District 65 and Drug and Hospital Workers Local 1199, three of the RWDSU's largest affiliates in the area, plan to turn out large contingents for the parade, matching their performance in the 1960 march.

Local 1-S and District 65 marchers will assemble at 1:30 p.m. on 28th Street west of Fifth Avenue.

Local 1199 has announced that its

members, who will meet at 4:30 on 29th Street between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, will be led by a dozen drum majorettes and a 40-piece drum and bugle corps.

On the invitation of Harry Van Arsdale, president of the Central Labor Council, a delegation representing the 160,000 Teamsters of Joint Council 16 will take part in the Labor Day Parade. This is the first time the Teamsters will march in New York's Labor Day Parade since the council began the parades in 1959 after a 20-year lapse.



MARCH ON LABOR DAY: Two life-size mannequins, joined by steward Antonia Ferrer, urge District 65 members to participate in New York City's Labor Day Parade Sept. 4. '65' is expected to have one of largest contingents in parade.

Two N.Y. RWDSUers in Races For City Council, Assembly



L. JOSEPH OVERTON



HY SCHNEIDER

NEW YORK CITY—The names of two RWDSUers will be on voting machines next November when citizens of this city go to the polls. Business Agent L. Joseph Overton of Retail Food Employees Local 338 is running in the Democratic primary for Councilman in the 21st Councilmanic District in the Harlem area of Manhattan. Hy Schneider, rank-and-file secretary of District 65's Textile Local, is running as the Liberal Party candidate for the state assembly in the 2nd Assembly District, Bronx.

Both candidates are long shots in their respective races for office, but they're both determined to make a good showing. Overton, a full-time officer of Local 338 for nearly 20 years, is well-known in his district and in the city's Negro community. He is a former president of the New York City chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and is active in many community organizations. He was nominated by petition to run against two organization candidates for the councilmanic nomination in the Sept. 7 Democratic primary.

Schneider has been an active member of '65' for the past 16 years. He got the Liberal Party nomination after he had visited his local club and volunteered to help in this fall's campaign. He has also been endorsed by labor's new Brotherhood Party.

Win 16c Package in Fitchburg

FITCHBURG, Mass.—The 140 members of Local 875 have ratified terms of an improved one-year agreement with the Celluplastics Corp., Regional Dir. Thomas J. Leone reported.

The new contract provides a 6-cent hourly increase across-the-board and a

9-cent boost on all piece work base rates, a minimum hiring rate of \$1.25 an hour for women and a \$1.45 an hour minimum rate for women on piece work. The piece work rates have also been raised to provide a minimum of \$1.46 to \$1.51 an hour for the average operator.

"This is an increase of 16 cents over last year's contract," Leone said.

The local members also won a seventh paid holiday, Good Friday, and the holiday clause was strengthened. The vacation schedule was also improved, Leone said, so that workers who have four years and 40 weeks of service will receive two weeks' vacation with pay, computed at 4 percent of their total earnings for the year.

The company also agreed to pay the cost of improved hospitalization coverage for the members of the local.

The negotiating committee was composed of Pres. Herman Bourque, Vice-Pres. John McDowell, Sec.-Treas. Gladys Bodanza, Rec. Sec. William Leger and stewards Arturo Garcia, Edward Hirst, Linda Piermarini, Janet Tapley and Alyre Hachey, assisted by Leone.

Anita Paley Wed In New Rochelle

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.—Anita Paley, daughter of RWDSU Exec. Sec. Jack Paley, was married here on Sunday, Aug. 26, to Howard Orlin. The wedding was attended by a number of officers of the RWDSU and affiliated locals, as well as many relatives and friends.

The newlyweds will honeymoon in Mexico and, upon their return, will live in the Riverdale section of New York. Mr. Orlin is an accountant. His wife, who was graduated from Barnard College in June, plans to continue postgraduate studies in the fall.

1199 Ends No-Strike Pledge At 39 Balking Hospitals

NEW YORK CITY—Local 1199 has announced withdrawal of its no-strike pledge in the case of 39 voluntary hospitals which have refused to subscribe to the Statement of Policy that settled the 46-day hospital strike in the summer of 1959.

In a letter to Mayor Robert F. Wagner, to whom the no-strike pledge was given in June, 1960, Pres. Leon J. Davis charged that the 39 hospitals had failed to subscribe to the policy statement despite a pledge made by the Greater New York Hospital Ass'n. that the vast majority of its membership would do so.

To date, only 39 hospitals of some 90 voluntary hospitals have endorsed the Statement of Policy, which brings their labor relations under supervision of the Permanent Administrative Committee. Ten other hospitals have entered into collective bargaining contracts with Local 1199, and two other institutions are now engaged in bargaining with '1199' for contracts.

The no-strike pledge was given to Mayor Wagner last year after a series of meetings attended by hospital and labor representatives at Gracie Mansion where changes in the original Statement of Policy were worked out.

Hospital Ass'n Reneges

In his letter to Mayor Wagner, Pres. Davis declared:

"It is obvious to us that the 39 non-signers have no intention of living up to the commitment which was made to us by representatives of the Greater New York Hospital Ass'n. The members of our union have therefore decided that the no-strike pledge given to you last year will apply to those hospitals which have already signed the Statement of Policy and abide by recommendations of the Permanent Administrative Committee."

The letter to Mayor Wagner then went on to state that in the near future "we shall also want to review with you the question as to whether the PAC is living up to its responsibilities and as to whether or not the Greater New York Hospital Ass'n. has lived up to commitments made when the hospital strike was settled."

The PAC in its 1961 review of wages and working conditions turned down virtually all requests of the union and failed to recommend a general wage increase. The union has attacked the recommendations as "totally inadequate."

Some gains were achieved, including a third week vacation after ten years; health insurance under Blue Cross and Blue Shield, or their equivalent, and a daily 15-minute coffee break. Wage increases are possible this year, but under a complex formula that depends on the hospital's financial status and permits loopholes.

Jack Maltz Named Manager of '287'



JACK MALTZ

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Jack Maltz, veteran leader of Retail Shoe Employees Local 287, has been named manager of the local to succeed the late Samuel S. Lowenthal, who died on Aug. 7. Maltz, for many years assistant business manager of the local, will serve out the balance of Lowenthal's term of office, which expires in December, 1963, in accordance with the union's constitution.

At the age of 50, Jack Maltz has amassed a total of 34 years of service in his local union and the labor movement. He joined '287' in 1927, when he was a youngster just beginning his working career in a retail shoe store.

Through the Twenties and Thirties, Local 287 and its sister local in New York, Local 1268, went through lengthy and bitter struggles to establish themselves. In all these difficult organizing campaigns, Jack Maltz served ably and faithfully. While still a rank-and-filer, he was elected section chairman, grievance board member, welfare board member, vice-president and president.

In 1940, Maltz was elected assistant business manager, a post he has held ever since. He is also a vice-president of the Long Island Federation of Labor, which he helped to found.

The Midwest

Follows Success at Broadstreet's

Brooks Bros. Store Organized in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Joint Board has signed up a majority of the 35 employees of the Brooks Brothers store here, the second group of clothing and furnishings salesmen organized during August, it was reported by Pres. Henry Anderson.

The union filed a petition to represent the Brooks Brothers salesmen and non-selling employees Aug. 21.

The Joint Board won an NLRB election among 40 employees of the Broadstreet's chain's two stores here Aug. 8. The vote was 24-7, with six votes challenged.

"We've got an overwhelming majority of the Brooks people signed up and expect to do as well as at Broadstreet's," Anderson said.

The Brooks Brothers store is a branch of the well-known New York clothing and furnishings chain.

Anderson also reported that contract

Raise, Health Gain Mark Toy Pact In Girard, Pa.

GIRARD, Pa.—Local 850 won a 6-cent-an-hour general wage boost and company payment for a health insurance plan in a two-year agreement with the Girard Manufacturing Co., Pres. Joe Stasenko reported.

"Among the important items of the agreement is the company-paid insurance plan," Stasenko said. "Under the old contract the insurance costs were split on a 50-50 basis between the company and the employee. Now the company will pay the full cost of the insurance plan, which includes life, hospitalization, surgical, sickness and accident benefits."

Employees presently covered will receive family benefits free, while employees who did not carry the coverage in the past may join as individuals and get the coverage free but must pay for family coverage themselves.

The contract also provides that an employee with five years of seniority may carry the insurance at his own expense for six months after being laid-off.

Plant manager Wayne Dickey, Chippy Martin, John Katzman and William Margolis represented Girard in the negotiations while Norma Schmidt, Edgar Erdman, Emory Wolfe, Virginia Hanrahan, Irene Hinda, Agnes Pajchak, Helen Stuck, Nina Bogart, Int'l Rep. Charles E. Hess and Stasenko bargained for the local.

talks with Broadstreet's for a first contract have opened.

"We had our first meeting Aug. 16 and we'll meet again on Aug. 23," Anderson said.

Asks Commission Raise

He said that the key union contract demands include commission increases to bring wages for the Chicago employees to the same level as those paid to employees at Broadstreet's 10 New York stores, a five-day, 40-hour work week for salesmen and the retention of a shorter work week where it now exists, premium pay for overtime, sick leave, company-paid hospitalization coverage and a pension plan.

Martin Koppel, president of Local 721, which represents Broadstreet's workers in New York, aided the Chicago Joint Board's drive at the chain.

Leonard Eichler, Al Harlib, George Stotts, Al Maesel, Barbara Altman, William Buchan and Anderson are negotiating for the Broadstreet's workers.

Big Raises Mark Food Firm Pact

DETROIT, Mich.—Twenty members of Local 1064 have won wage increases ranging from 63 cents to \$1.03 hourly in a first contract with Buddies Food Services Inc., operator of the Kelsey-Hayes plant dining room and cafeteria in Romulus, Gen'l Sec. Paul Domeny reported.

The huge increases result from new minimum rates ranging from \$1.73 to \$2.53 an hour. The rates had ranged from \$1.10 to \$1.50 an hour.

The union members also won a general 6 cent an hour boost retroactive to July 24, equalization of overtime opportunities, shift premiums of seven to 10 cents an hour, and company-paid life, accident and health insurance.

The negotiating committee was composed of Hazel Scheid, Carol Ford, William Barrett, Richard Pooley and Domeny.



AMONG 3,000 MEMBERS of Local 194 at the union's annual picnic, held Aug. 6 in Riverview Park near Chicago, are these happy picnickers. Huge turnout is characteristic of annual outing organized by Chicago local, whose members work at Campbell Soup and other food plants in Chicago area.

Package Near 11 Cents Won at Welch Grape Juice

LAWTON, Mich.—Local 825 has won a package estimated at 10½ to 11 cents an hour in a one-year agreement with the Welch Grape Juice Co. here, it was reported by Bus. Agent Forrest A. Powers.

The employees won 5 to 6 cents an hour in wages, an increased company contribution for hospital and surgical coverage and other benefits.

"A very important feature of this year's settlement is that all regular employees will receive time-and-a-half after 40 hours worked during the grape-pressing season," Powers said. "In the past they worked under the seasonal exemption of the overtime requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Powers said that employees of the other three Welch plants in the country get time-and-a-half during the pressing season only after 56 hours.

"The 5 and 6 cent an hour increase in the base rate, the company's paying 50 percent of the insurance plus the company's having to pay all regular employees time-and-a-half after 40 hours during the seasonal operations will amount to an average of 10½ to 11 cents an hour for all regular employees," Powers said.

The local's negotiators included Pres. Joseph Baker, Sec.-Treas. Robert Ritter, Marshall Sanderson, Louise Nelson, Lillie Blume, Chester Henson, Arthur Blume and Powers.

Mich. AFL-CIO Urges Labor Vote Sept. 12

DETROIT, Mich.—The Michigan State AFL-CIO has urged all RWDSU members in the state to vote for labor-backed candidates in the Sept. 12 election of delegates to the Michigan constitutional convention.

"The forces of reaction are mounting an all-out drive to try to capture the delegates to this convention," Pres. August Scholle said. "If they succeed in this effort they will then rewrite the state's basic document to eliminate the gains made by organized labor through political action."

15-2 Vote Defeats Raid

DETROIT, Mich.—Local 1064 has beaten off a raid by the Hotel and Restaurant Union among the 19 employees of the Nocturne Restaurant here, Gen'l Sec. Paul Domeny reported.

In an election conducted by the State Mediation Board Aug. 21, 15 employees voted for the RWDSU local, two voted for the other union and two employees did not vote. Local 1064 had consented to the election.

Local 1064's one-year contract with Nocturne expires Sept. 24.



CONTRACT SIGNING: Local 850 Pres. Joe Stasenko (seated, 1st) and Int'l Rep. Charles E. Hess flank Wayne Dickey, Girard plant manager, as he signs new two-year agreement with the union. Looking on are John Katzman and Chippy Martin, company representatives; and Norma Schmidt, Edgar Erdman, Virginia Hanrahan and Emory Wolfe, Local 850 negotiators.



LOCAL 825 NEGOTIATORS: who won 10½ to 11-cent package and improved overtime provision in a new one-year agreement with Welch Grape Juice Co., include (seated) Louise Nelson (1st), Lillie Blume, Chester Henson, Arthur Blume, and (standing) Marshall Sanderson, Bus. Agent Forrest A. Powers, Pres. Joseph Baker and Sec.-Treas. Robert Ritter.

Planters Nut Co. Challenged on \$15,000 Sum

SUFFOLK, Va.—Local 26 has asked Planters Nut & Chocolate Co. for a meeting to discuss the company's withholding of a sum estimated at \$15,000 from the local's health and welfare plan, Pres. Lock Parker reported.

Planters has been paying 5½ cents an hour for each employee into the plan since May 1960. The company did not, however, contribute the 5½ cents hourly for paid holidays and vacations.

"We accepted the 5½ cents in lieu of a wage increase last May," Parker said, "and we should also get the 5½ cents for our security plan for holidays and vacations. We're going to discuss this with the company and if we can't reach agreement, we'll go to arbitration."

Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold said that the company's action was a breach of the agreement that established the security health plan, and a breach of the union's contract as well.

He also said that Planters has offered to start paying 5½ cents hourly for holidays and vacations into the security plan now if the union will waive the \$15,000 back payment, but the union has refused.

"The union insists that the company pay every cent into the plan as it is obligated to do," he said.

The Local 26 Security Plan covers 1,500 employees at Planters and at Lums Peanut Co. here.

\$1.91 Minimum Set at Ralston

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Forty-five members of Local 28 have won a 6-cent-an-hour increase in a wage reopen negotiations with the Ralston Purina Co. here, Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold reported.

"The agreement raised the plant minimum to \$1.91 an hour and all other classifications also went up," Lebold said. "The increases have made us one of the highest paid shops in the Charlotte area."

The local's three year agreement with Purina expires Aug. 15, 1963 but the union also won the right to terminate the contract next Aug. 15 if the company's wage offer for the final year is not satisfactory.

The firm mills livestock feed.

Pres. Bill Griffith, shop committeemen Charlton Morrow, Glen and Brown and I. C. Field negotiated the wage increase for the union members.

Back Pay Won In Ala. Firing Over Automation

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Local 441 has won an important arbitration decision involving back pay for two local members fired because of automation at the McGough Bakery, Org. C. T. Daniel reported.

After the bakery installed an automated machine, operators James Coursey and Ronnie L. Collins were fired for not keeping up to the company's production standards.

When the union protested that the production standards were too high, the company yielded. It reinstated Coursey and Collins and gave the machine operators more break-time, but it refused to pay the time the two men had lost. The union then went to arbitration on the lost time.

Arbitrator George C. K. Johnson of the University of Alabama heard the case, presented for the local by Org. Jack Fields, and decided that Collins was entitled to seven days' back pay and Coursey to three days.

The South

New Federal Minimum for Retail a Factor

15-30c Boosts at Alabama Chain Stores

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The RWDSU's long fight for a higher federal minimum wage, and coverage for retail employees, has brought wage boosts ranging from 15 to 30 cents an hour for variety chain store employees in two Birmingham suburbs, Org. Bill Langston reported.

At the S. H. Kress store in Bessemer, the union won a 25-cent-an-hour wage hike for all employees in a reopening that was negotiated recently. The rate for part-time employees went from 80 cents to \$1.05 hourly, while the full-time scale rose from 85 cents to \$1.10.

The union thus saw to it that the newly-established federal minimum of \$1 for retail was not only met—but surpassed in the new contract.

Employees of the H. L. Green store in Ensley, a second Birmingham suburb, won wage increases ranging from 15 to 30 cents an hour and strengthened seniority protection in a new two-year agreement.

Shop chairman Sara Limbrick, Odell Garzarek, Eunice Clements, Lois Cook, Gertrude Williams, Ethel Barnes and Langston negotiated for the Green workers.

Under the amendments to the minimum wage law passed by Congress earlier this year, the federal hourly minimum was extended to retail employees and set at \$1 an hour as of Sept. 3. The minimum will rise in steps over four years to

\$1.25 an hour, (the new minimum for other groups of workers), with overtime after 40 hours a week.

The RWDSU and many of its locals across the country were among the strongest trade union supporters of the legislation, which had the support of Pres. Kennedy and the Democratic Congressional leadership.

Elections Due at 3 Ala. Shops

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The NLRB has ordered bargaining elections at three shops organized by the Alabama RWDSU council during the summer.

The Board ordered an election Sept. 1 among the 80 employees of the Grayson Lumber Co., and another election the same day among the 50 employees of the Birmingham Sash and Door Co.

The NLRB has also ordered that an election be held within 30 days at the Seale Lumber Co. here.

"There are 30 people employed there and 24 are signed up," Daniel said.

"Those are real good groups," Org. C. T. Daniel said. "It looks like we'll win all three elections."

Org. Jack Fields headed the three council campaigns with assistance from rank-and-file union members.

Wage Talks Open with Amer. Tobacco

CHARLESTON, S.C.—Local 15-A's 18-man negotiating committee opened contract talks with the American Tobacco Co. here Aug. 22, Int'l Rep. Larry Larsen reported.

The local's two-year agreement, covering 980 union members at the firm's cigar plant, expires Sept. 24.

"The main issues in the talks will be money, the retirement plan and automation," Larsen said. "On wages, we want a substantial increase in piece rates and hourly rates," he said.

The union is also seeking a change in the operation of the profit-sharing plan.

At present the company pays an estimated 10 cents hourly for each worker into the plan, which is divided into two parts. Eighty percent of the contributions go into the retirement fund and 20 percent to the withdrawal fund, from which employees may make withdrawals after three years.

"The majority of the members feel we ought to get a bonus check every year," Larsen said.

He said that increasing automation of cigar-making

equipment has brought a drop of 400 workers over the last several years.

"We've got a hell of a problem on automation," Larsen said.

The local has also asked that the retirement age for workers, now 65, be reduced to 62 for men and 60 for women; and that American Tobacco pay for Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage for employees and their family. At present the company pays Blue Cross for the employee only.

The company manufacturers Roi-Tan and Golfers cigars at the Charleston plant.

American Tobacco's negotiators include Arthur Gold, J. B. Braudrick, J. A. Ruddy and plant superintendent Beaureneau.

The local 15-A negotiating committee is made up of Pres. Nan Carter, Vice-President John Cummings and A. T. Hicks, Fin. Sec. Marie Hodges, Luther Johnson, Isaac Bennett, Minnie Lee Brown, S. B. Graham, Ethel Maki, Lore Hiott, Eugenia Wheeler, Irene Reed, Marjorie Arris, Minnie Waites, Lillie Mae Marsh, Jack Morgan, Louis Weeks, Edgar Small, Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold and Larsen.

RWDSUers at Citrus Local Conference



Local 1025 delegates pose in front of Local 43's union hall.



L. C. Chitty and Jewel Richardson.

DADE CITY, Fla.—Twenty-five delegates representing 2,000 workers took part in the day-long conference of all RWDSU citrus industry locals, the first conference of its kind in this industry. The meeting was held at Local 43's union hall here.

The conference considered ways in which the citrus locals can exchange information on common problems, such as con-

tract negotiations and plant operations.

Among those who took part in the conference were Int'l Reps. Harry Bush and William Connell and Mrs. Jewel Richardson, president of the Ft. Pierce citrus and packing workers local, a federal labor union.

Asst. Southern Dir. Frank Parker said that the RWDSU plans to hold more such conferences in the future.

Canada

See Long, Tough Vancouver Strikes

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The strikes of 115 members of Local 535 against two giant corporations here have entered their sixth week with no sign of settlement, Int'l Rep. Bud Hodgins reported.

"It looks as though they'll continue for some time to come," Hodgins said.

One hundred and ten members of the local struck Taylor, Pearson and Carson Ltd. July 14 after rejecting a conciliation board recommendation for a new contract.

"The strikers, who voted over 80 percent in favor of the walkout, are more militant than when the dispute began," Hodgins said. "They've made it clear that regardless of how long the dispute lasts they intend to stand by a decent and fair settlement."

He said that the major problem facing the strikers is the anti-labor Bill 43, which has limited picketing and enabled the company to operate from warehouses that Local 535 cannot picket.

Wages at Taylor, Pearson range from \$251 to \$284 monthly for warehousemen with one year's service, 10 to 15 percent below other companies' scales in the same industry.

Taylor, Pearson is a wholesale distributor of auto parts and accessories, electrical appliances, photo equipment, radio and television sets and electronic equipment.

Four Out at Goodrich

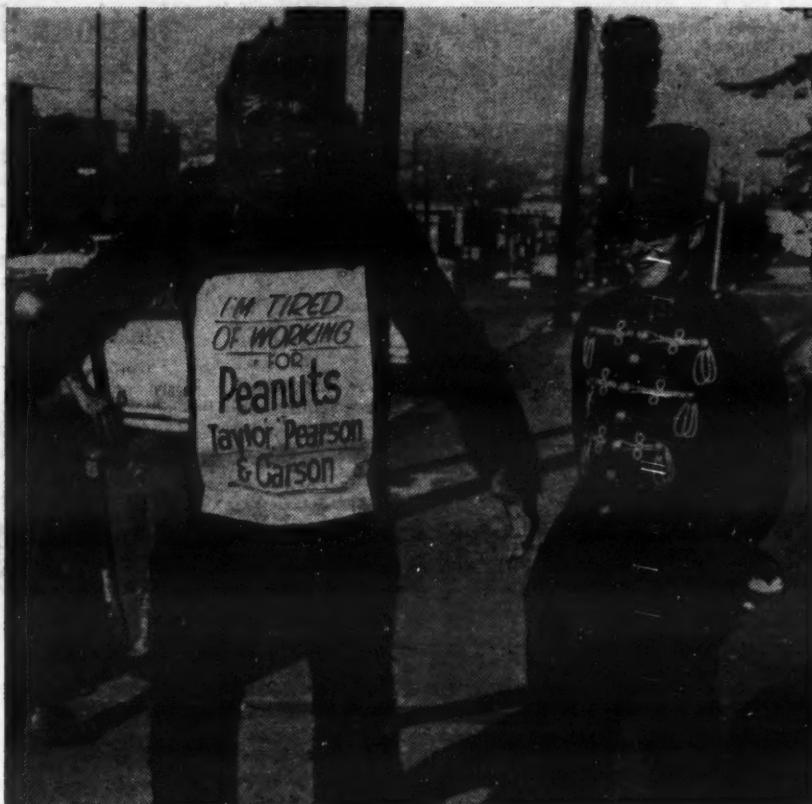
The strike of four warehousemen employed by the B. F. Goodrich (Canada) Ltd. has involved the entire labor movement of British Columbia, Hodgins also reported.

"The British Columbia Federation of Labor has printed a leaflet urging a boycott of all B. F. Goodrich products," Hodgins said. "Close to 40,000 leaflets were distributed throughout British Columbia with public response overwhelmingly in favor of the employees. Although the company, with the assistance of the present labor legislation, is able to operate from other warehouses, the boycott is definitely affecting Goodrich's business."

The Local 535 members walked out July 13 after Goodrich's Canadian head office rejected a conciliation officer's recommendation of a general \$25 a month wage boost.

"The attitude of the local Goodrich management has been toward sitting down and settling the dispute," Hodgins said, "but the head office, as from the beginning, refuses to meet the area standards."

The Goodrich warehouse distributes tires and industrial rubber products.



FOR MONKEYS, MAYBE! Two Local 535 masqueraders march down the route of the annual Pacific National Exhibition parade to let spectators know that Taylor, Pearson and Carson's wage scale—\$251 to \$284 monthly—is peanuts.

Buchanan on New Party

By HUGH BUCHANAN, Ontario Supervisor

I was tremendously impressed by the New Democratic Party convention in Ottawa earlier this month.

Now we have a political party and have a political leader, Tommy Douglas, the premier of the only socialist government in North America—but they can't do the work alone.

A political party, like a union, requires the participation of the rank-and-file as well as an elected leadership, so the next step is for every RWDSU member in Canada to get down to work. Every member should join the party and every local should affiliate.

The NDP will run candidates in the next federal election, giving the people of Canada a definite choice of political philosophies for the first time in our history.

I feel that if labor moves to the degree to which it is capable there is every possibility that the Canadian people will put the New Democratic Party in power, if not at the next election, then at the subsequent election.

Ottawa Dairy Sales, Clerical Organized

TORONTO, Ont.—Local 440 has applied for certification as the bargaining agent for 35 salesmen and clerical employees of the Producers Dairy in Ottawa, Ontario Supervisor Hugh Buchanan reported.

"We have a substantial majority of the employees signed up," Buchanan said.

The 35 plant employees have been represented by the local for some time.

Int'l Rep. George Barron and Art Babineau, executive board member of the local, headed the drive at Producers.

Buchanan also reported that the Ontario Labor Relations Board has certified the RWDSU as bargaining agent for the 15 employees of the Vendomatic Services shop in Toronto.

The company, which is in the automatic vending and manual catering fields, currently employs 2,000 workers throughout the dominion.

Protection Set For Word 'Co-op'

OTTAWA (CPA)—Henceforth the word "co-op" as applied to any service in Canada will be under control of the Co-operative Union of Canada.

The Registrar of Trade Marks, Ottawa, has granted a certificate of registration to the CUC for use of the word on a long list of services.

This registration means that the word "co-op" can be used in connection with a service—transportation, renting, housing, construction, warehousing, publishing, real estate, garages, etc., only if recognized by the CUC as a genuine co-operative enterprise.

CUC officials point out that "co-op" can be used in three different ways: (1) in the name of an association; (2) on a product, for example, fertilizer, feeds, groceries, etc.; and (3) as applied to a service of some kind, a co-op apartment, co-op garage, co-op trucking services, etc.

"It is our intention to protect the word 'co-op' from improper use," said Ralph Staples of Ottawa, CUC president.

Canada Ranks 16th In Social Security

OTTAWA (CPA)—A world survey has ranked Canada far down the list of countries with advanced social security systems.

The International Labor Organization, after a study of social security throughout the world, placed Canada down in sixteenth position, trailing far behind West Germany, Sweden, France, Austria, Italy, New Zealand and many other less prosperous countries.

While Canada and the United States, which ranked twenty-fifth in the survey, are still arguing about national prepaid medical care, nearly every other country in the world has some form of national medical care program.

The countries below Canada on the list are, by and large, the poorer countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The startling fact with which the survey confronts Canadians is that the socially-advanced countries have gone through periods of economic difficulties and now seem headed for periods of greater prosperity. Despite the trials of the past 30 years in Europe these countries have built up substantial welfare legislation. Canada, on the other hand, may have wasted the good years and now faces some "lean years" without the protection of social security.

Where Tommy Douglas Stands on Issues

OTTAWA (CPA)—Saskatchewan's T.C. (Tommy) Douglas, who will lead the New Democratic Party fashioning here at the largest political convention in Canada's history, has brilliant talent as an administrator and platform speaker, keen political instinct and unmatched idealism.

Douglas' victory by a delegate count of 1,391 to 380 climaxed the drive to found a new party which found its genesis at the 1958 convention of the Canadian Labor Congress. The CLC called on the CCF, trade unions and other liberally-minded groups to launch a campaign for a new party to serve the country's unmet needs.

Amid a sea of "Douglas for Prime Minister" banners and showers of confetti, Douglas told the New Democratic Party founding convention that his party will promote a planned economy designed to create full employment and an integrated social security system.

Nominated by M. J. Goldwell who led the CCF for 18 years, Douglas emphasized

that Canada needed a sense of national purpose in order to wage war on poverty, ignorance and disease.

In his acceptance speech, he said he accepted the challenge tossed out earlier this year by Prime Minister Diefenbaker. Diefenbaker had said the key issue in the next election would be free enterprise versus socialism.

"I accept his challenge," Douglas told the delegates, "but let us put the issue in its proper terms."

"The choice will be between a planned economy designed to provide full employment and a higher standard of living, or an unplanned economy based on the philosophy of every man for himself—as

the elephant said when he was dancing among the chickens."

The free enterprise system, presided over now by the Conservatives and previously by the Liberal Party, was neither free nor enterprising, Douglas declared.

He said the present Conservative government was seeking to "sabotage and destroy the public sector of our economy."

Douglas pledged the New Democratic Party to reverse this trend—to expand the public sector in order to stimulate economic growth, to establish a national investment board, to give the unemployed useful work, to expand trade and to provide farmers with guaranteed parity prices.

feature Section

Congressman Calls on Business for Same Patriotism It Asks of Labor

By REP. JOSEPH E. KARTH

(Democrat, Minn.)

I often wish big industry were sometimes instilled with just a spark of trade union humanitarianism.

On the whole, the labor movement is dedicated to working for humanitarian programs designed to be of benefit to people—people large and small, old and young—in the field of unemployment, poverty, disease and illiteracy—the utopian breeding grounds for Communism.

A short time ago I read in a newspaper article that the Singer Sewing Machine Company had decided to move a large installation (lock, stock and barrel) to Scotland and West Germany. Fifteen hundred employees, I assume, would be unceremoniously dumped on the unemployed market. Years of skills and service—steel-heartedly severed. An American company, built largely by American hands, much sweat and some blood and tears, I'm sure—a company that made millions under our system of free enterprise and protected thereby—moving from our land—as I understand it, only for greater profits.

While the United States of America works hard at selling the capitalistic system to Communist, Socialist and uncommitted nations of the world, the Singer Sewing Machine Company, for extra profit, could well stymie this effort. Yet this kind of patriotism has not been questioned by the press. Not once have I read an editorial on it.

The same is true with some automobile manufacturers as well as other industries. Many times one can hear them cry "wolf," but upon closer scrutiny, one often finds it is those same companies—those same industries—who have built in foreign lands for cheap labor, and in an "about face," import their product under a different name.

It is not uncommon to pick up a newspaper these days and read about "rigged" bids. That's where the giants of an industry get together and decide how much they should charge their government (your taxes) to make weapons of defense or articles that could well be used as weapons of defense against the common enemy. This is patriotism?

Each time it is suggested that tax loopholes be closed, disallowing the write-off of a big yacht as an item of expense in doing business, you more than likely will be called many things, including being called a "liberal." I hasten to add we must recognize that this is allowed by law, so let's not complain about it at this point—but what about the worker who lawfully goes on strike to gain a greater share of the economic wealth and thereby provide a college education for his children? Why should the hue and cry go up about patriotism on this point only? This is an illustration of the "double standard" being applied today in America.

I will agree today, tomorrow and next year—that the same but only the same, yardstick should be used in every situation where the defense of our country is concerned. Everyone—executive and employee alike, must share an equal burden in this regard. I would settle for nothing more and nothing less.

Is Public Housing 'Inflationary'?

Each time the Congress faces a bill designed to lift from substandard housing millions of American people, someone cries inflation or unbalanced budget. Each time the Congress faces a bill designed to lift the national education levels for millions of American kids, the same voices scream inflation or unbalanced budget. It's ironic but true—in many instances these are the same people who collect a \$100,000 yearly salary and who because they think they did such a good job, vote themselves a \$100,000 bonus, but shout at every opportunity that a 10c wage increase is inflationary. I don't mind people making \$200,000 a year. I assume they earn it. But why the double standard? I say it is not wasteful spending to eliminate unemployment, to guarantee mortgages for slum clearance, to build educational facilities to keep pace with racing technological advancements, to build better highways for national defense—this is not foolish spending—this is wise investment in our nation's future. You can't tell kids of the unemployed they are not hungry today.

Unemployment is a national disaster and should be treated as such; the same as we treat floods, droughts and tornadoes! I'm not as worried

SOCIAL PROGRESS and the PROFIT MOTIVE

about the budget as I am about the morality of the times. You balance the human budget and the fiscal one may have a chance to balance itself.

Khrushchev says that our grandchildren will live in a Communist America. Now despite the claptrap of Marxist-Leninist "theory" as interpreted by Khrushchev, there is only one thing that will make a Communist America inevitable and that's our own economic stupidity in not knowing what to do with the things we produce. We are suffering from our own success because for the first time in earth-man's history we are making for ourselves more things than we know what to do with.

Yet hundreds of millions of men, women and children all over the world are hungry, ill-clothed and without a decent place to live. Some of them hate us and this hate is being fanned and spread by the Communists to destroy our economic system—and especially to destroy our labor movement. The Reds know from bitter experience they cannot win in places where there are aggressive, fighting trade unions which win higher wages, better working conditions, economic justice and steady jobs for the people who work for a living.

We can use the good things of life which are so plentiful to us to break the back of international communism anywhere outside the Iron Curtain if we sincerely work at it. In doing so, we could empty our granaries and storehouses of surplus food and put back to work many of the unemployed in our country who want jobs but cannot find them because new technology and automation may have displaced them.

We must put America back to work. We must keep the whole Free World working. While the economies of many of our allies are still enjoying prosperity the disturbing signs are that their boom is slowing down. Free Labor has always led in social progress because labor is the people. So it is with pride that on Labor Day, Labor can hold its head high.

CANADA'S NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY



Winner in vote for leadership of New Democratic Party is Premier T. C. (Tommy) Douglas of Saskatchewan, left. Holding his hands aloft is his opponent, Hazen Argue, M.P.



Twenty-member RWDSU delegation at founding of New Democratic Party poses outside convention hall. Among union staffers in group are Canadian Dir. George Barlow (with Mrs. Barlow, a Toronto CCF delegate in her own right), Ontario Dir. Hugh Buchanan, Vice-Pres. Chris Schubert and Int'l Rep. John Lynk.



Sentiment for Tommy Douglas, newly-elected NDP leader, is shown in French and English signs displayed in convention hall. If New Democratic Party can win a majority in Parliament in next Canadian election, Douglas will become Prime Minister.

Canadian Labor to Rally NDP Grass-Roots Support

OTTAWA, Ont. (PAI)—Canadian labor is rolling up its sleeves to push union membership in the "New Democratic Party," which has just been founded on a labor-supported, progressive platform.

Following on the heels of an unusually successful founding convention at which Premier "Tommy" Douglas of Saskatchewan was elected president, the new party faces three top priority jobs: 1—Organization of conventions in the ten Canadian provinces; 2—Build-up of a large affiliate membership; 3—Education of trade union members in the aims and purposes of the new party in whose organization Canadian labor played a large hand.

The founding convention laid down the broad outlines of the affiliation procedure. Affiliated membership will be open to unions, farm groups, co-ops and other groups and organizations "which, by official act, undertake to accept and abide by the constitution and principles of the party, and are not associated or identified with any other party."

The details of affiliation have been left to each union. A union can join as a national group or by locals. The affiliation fee is 5 cents per member per month or 60 cents a year. The convention wrote into the constitution a provision that every affiliated organization must provide an "escape-hatch" for those individual members who don't want affiliation fees paid on their behalf.

"The actual technique of affiliation will be decided by the organizations themselves according to their own organizational need and structure." Some unions will make use of the contracting-in technique in which each member indicates to the local secretary that he wants to join the New Party. The majority will use "contracting-out" and all members, except those who so indicate, will be signed up as members of the new party.

Unofficially NDP headquarters hopes to have 250,000 union members affiliate by the summer of next year. There will also be a big drive to sign up 100,000 individual members of the party at a minimum of \$2.50 a year. Union members whose locals have affiliated pay only the difference between this fee and the affiliation fee to obtain regular membership cards.

While the number of union members directly represented by delegates to the founding convention is not known, over 600 union locals sent delegates. Nearly 50 different international and national unions were represented at the convention and almost every labor council sent a delegate.

The ten provincial conventions are slated to begin in early October with the Ontario founding convention in Niagara Falls October 7 to 9. At least 2500 union delegates are expected to attend.

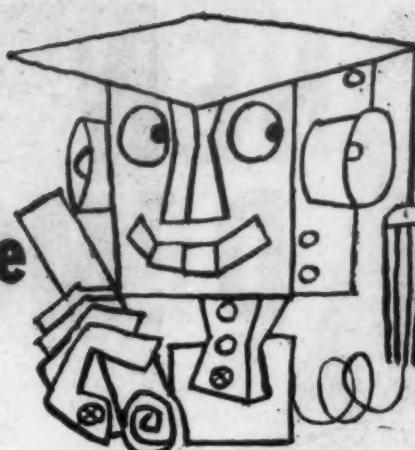
how smart are electronic brains?

For many years, science fiction writers have depicted robots which can perform human tasks as part of the world of tomorrow. But, as a recent article by David Bergamini in *The Reporter Magazine* shows, robots in the form of electronic computers are performing essential jobs right now. Once again, scientific fact is catching up with fiction—and going beyond it. Excerpts from Mr. Bergamini's article, which appeared in the Aug. 17th issue of *The Reporter*, follow:

By DAVID BERGAMINI

Instead of moving pins on a map, today's generals and admirals are able to feed the immensely complicated strategies and logistics of an entire modern war into a machine and within a matter of minutes, be told who won. The process is still somewhat crude, but those who make and use electronic computers claim that the predictions are becoming increasingly accurate.

What is more, the computers' findings are beginning to affect important government defense decisions. It is not easy to demonstrate these effects, for most of the computerized calculation that goes into such



minimum. Almost everywhere and at every level of government they make up payrolls and keep the personnel records. In New York, plans are well under way to machine-audit state income-tax returns.

The most fully automated county government is Los Angeles, where computers do all the accounting, will soon do all the vote tallying, and have been used to determine the most economical routes for 258 garbage trucks. Researchers in California are even trying to develop diagnostic machines that will compute illness from symptoms reported by a patient or measured by the machine itself. In early experiments the machines have made few wrong diagnoses and have shown an honest tendency in a lot of cases to say "I don't know."

Surprising as the chores are that machines do for state and local government, they are errands for boys compared to the work of the Federal computers. Computers write the government's checks, issue its bills, credit its sums received to individual accounts, break down the national census, manage the purchasing, stockpiling, and flow of goods for the armed services, help look up fingerprints for the FBI and patents for the Patent Office, register the transactions of participants in the Social Security, veterans' benefit, and income-tax programs.

Hear All Evil, See All Evil

The literal-minded machines have a way of showing up the gap in society between written laws and regulations and their observance. For instance, the data that led to last spring's revelations about expense-account living and about outright tax evasion were turned up for the Treasury Department by Internal Revenue computers. Fittingly enough, the added appropriations the revelations were intended to justify were for more machines.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue is engaged in installing a vast new machine system for processing and auditing returns and catching chiselers. The new system was not supposed to become fully operative until 1969, but the department's computer men say they are far ahead of schedule and could finish up by 1965 if they continue to receive enough funds.

According to the law, Internal Revenue has broad rights of access to personal information when it wants to check on income-tax returns. The new system can take advantage of these rights routinely. Magnetic tapes from the machines of large corporations declaring dividends or paying numerous employees are borrowed and copied by the District Director's office. Then the names of stockholders and employees are automatically matched with names on returns from people in the district and the amounts of income declared are all verified.

By next year, one of nine satellite computers at district offices will be in operation and its complete tapes will be transshipped to a master computer in Martinsburg, West Virginia, and compared with the returns of people in the entire country. With the help of the computers, not just a sample of returns but eventually all returns will be audited. When the system is completed, some hundred million returns will be compared with 450 million documents pertaining to personal finances. As automated finance continues to expand, there is no reason why Internal Revenue should not scrutinize charge and credit-card accounts, the records of charities, hospitals, and hotels, and ultimately even the deposits and withdrawals in an urbanite's machine-handled checking account.

If the present laws remain unchanged and the present level of computer technology is fully utilized, it is difficult to imagine any kind of paper noncash transaction that will not before very long be scrutinized routinely by government computers and called to the attention of inspectors whenever anything is irregular. A great deal of petty thieving that has seeped into reputable American business during the decades of increased taxes may be automated out of existence.

Stretch of the Imagination

The Federal uses for computers discussed so far have mainly involved the machines' ability to store and shuffle the information on papers. Add to this their prodigious capacity for doing arithmetic and solving problems, and one can see a whole new range of applications.

Devices for reading typewritten symbols are already on the market. Devices for deciphering handwriting and spoken words are being developed by several laboratories, notably Bell Telephone. They work astonishingly well, but by scientific standards they are still relatively crude and inaccurate.



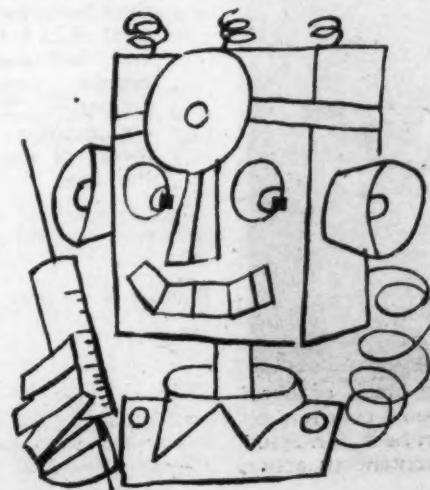
Language is also a barrier between the machines themselves. Each make has its own programming language for giving the machines instruction or information. After a tremendous effort by government officials who wanted the machines of their various agencies to be compatible, the computing industry finally developed a common machine language called COBOL on which most manufacturers would agree. But a lot of adaptation still needs to be done before machines of one make can use the magnetic tapes of other makes, much less communicate with each other directly on an on-line basis.

In a speech at U.C.L.A., Dr. Simon Ramo, executive vice-president of the Ramo-Wooldridge Company, said, "Two or three decades from now, every practicing attorney might have in his office a means for convenient electronic connection to a huge national central repository of all the laws, rulings, regulations, procedures, and commentaries upon them that he needs. He or his assistant will be able to query the central repository by operating an electronic input device looking a little like a typewriter. Almost immediately, there will be displayed to him on a special viewing screen any information that is available on his question."

"The physician . . . will also routinely introduce his data on a patient into a network of 'consultative wisdom' . . . The system will quickly react to give the doctor key portions of the equivalent of many consultations with other physicians . . . It will give statistical probabilities . . . of relative effectiveness of various treatments."

"Some day currency and coins will be for the rural areas. Even checks and most other forms of today's original records may become extinct. If you buy a necktie or a house, your thumb before an electronic scanner will identify you and the network will debit your account and credit the seller . . ."

The real point in all this is not that thinking machines are going to become the masters of men, but rather that men must think out quite carefully—and quite soon—what they want the machines to do and how the machines are to be fitted into the social fabric without painful rents and tears.



decisions—like its old-fashioned human equivalent—is highly classified. But last December, largely as a result of a bitter conflict between Pentagon planners over competing nuclear strategies, the public was treated to a brief glimpse of just what the computers are up to.

The Air Force was pushing hard for a costly "counterforce strategy" predicated on graduated and highly selective retaliation against enemy military targets. The Navy and Army argued that the best and cheapest deterrence was the threat to destroy the enemy's population centers. During this argument, according to a series of articles in the *Washington Star*, Air Force planners put the strategic alternatives to their computers. All-out nuclear war was fought mathematically again and again on the machines—in terms of population distributions, bomb sizes, and defenses—each time with a different set of assumptions. And each time, no matter who struck first, with how much, against whatever possible preparations, the calculations showed that as long as cities were the targets, fifty-five to ninety per cent of Americans would die as against only twenty to thirty-five per cent of Russians.

At state, county, and municipal levels, data-processing machines are beginning to do efficiently many of the dull, time-consuming clerical jobs that used to be done expensively, carelessly, churlishly, or not at all. In Ohio, they study possible rights of way, tot up the estimated property values involved in purchasing them, and pick out those which best combine cheapness with directness and construction ease. Then they work out most of the engineering problems for the new highways to be built over them. In California, by keeping track of the physical characteristics and operating methods of criminals, they have frequently enabled police to know a hoodlum by his job almost as soon as it is done. In New Orleans, they print due notices for parking tickets and keep dunning until the culprits pay. At many state universities they process admissions, grade examinations, keep watch on scholastic standings, schedule classes, and assign students to sections, so that conflicts and problems of overcrowded classrooms and overburdened professors can be held to a

Record's Photo Contest:

latest winners

By SHEILA M. SINGER

The parade of fine entries from all over the U.S.A. and Canada continues in The Record's photo contest.

In this issue the prizewinners are Irving Staub of the Bronx, N. Y. (Local 305); Tony Johanna of Newark, N. J. (District 65); and Irene C. Frame of Cedar Rapids, Iowa (Local 110). The winning photographs show a wide range of interest, from children's spontaneous warmth to a sculptur-esque portrait and an on-the-spot news report.

This issue's winners will each receive a check for \$5 and will be eligible for the \$25 grand prize.

The contest is drawing to a close shortly. If you want to get in on the running, enter your photos soon. Send them (black-and-white only, up to five) to Photo Contest, RWDSU Record, 132 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

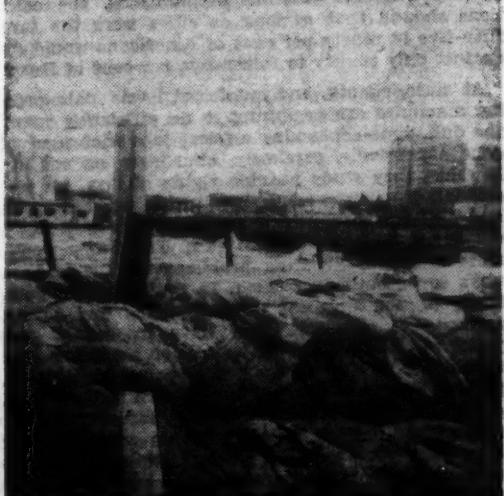


By coming in very close to his model, and from a unique angle, Tony Johanna of District 65 creates an exceptionally strong portrait. The head seems to have sculptur-esque qualities in that the features are well defined and the robust personality of the man comes through clearly.



Moments like this are cherished forever. Irving Staub of Local 305 can be proud of this warm photo of his son Erik being bear-hugged by his cousin. He captures the uninhibited joy of children here. Mr. Staub showed alertness in having his camera ready for a spontaneous action like this.

An eye for what's newsworthy wins a prize for Irene C. Frame of Local 110. Her family and neighbors worked on the dikes until they were exhausted to prevent the flooded river from reaching a crest of 22 feet, several feet over the regular walls of protection. These are exciting documents of events in the news.



RWDSUers

Lead in

Credit Union

Activities



Etta Sanders, secretary-treasurer of Chicago Joint Board Credit Union, and Manuel Galladore, member of the board of directors and the credit committee, meet at credit union office to review loan applications.

A warehouseman for one of Chicago's larger department stores hurried to his credit union one morning for a \$50 emergency loan. The night before he had been beaten and robbed by two boys. He had the money before lunchtime.

A hundred miles north of there, in Milwaukee, a department store credit union made a large loan to a member whose parents had died. The member wanted to purchase the family home and needed money to buy out the interest of the other heirs. Two and a half months later he had sold his house and paid back the loan in full.

These two experiences make two important points about credit unions: they are right at hand when you need them, and they make loans other agencies just can't make. The member's need is their first consideration.

Credit unions are entirely owned and operated by their members for the express purpose of promoting thrift and providing low-cost loans for good purposes. They are formed by groups of people with a common bond, such as belonging to the same local union, working for the same employer, living in the same closely knit community or being members of the same church.

Members of RWDSU Locals have 13 credit unions of the 1,200 credit unions organized by labor unions in the United States and Canada, according to records kept by the Credit Union National Association (CUNA).

The oldest of these is the Retail Women's Apparel Federal Credit Union, organized by RWDSU Local 1125 in New York City on St. Patrick's Day, 1940. The biggest labor credit union in the country is that of District 65 in New York City.

Other RWDSU Locals which have organized credit unions include '386' in Grand Rapids, Mich.; '108' in Newark, N.J.; '76' in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; '414' in Hamilton and Toronto, Ont.; '338' in New York City; '1189' in New York City; '194' in Chicago; the Chicago Joint Board and the New England Joint Board.

The rise of credit unions in North America is linked closely with the organized labor movement, which "has endorsed the formation of credit unions for the use and benefit of trade union members," according to George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO.

In a recent letter to all Central Labor Unions, Pres. Meany urged them to invite a guest speaker "to explain the value of credit unions and how unions can help to get them established." Despite the number of credit unions now serving union locals, he believed "credit union services for workers are not nearly as widespread as they should be."

In citing the values of borrowing from credit unions "at honest minimum rates" instead of from small loan companies or buying on the installment plan where, in both cases, cost "comes very high," Meany explained that "credit unions can often lend money to their members when other lending organizations cannot or will not lend to working people."

At the credit union a borrowing member's best security is his character. This is possible because the members are people who work together, or know each other, who save their money together and make low-interest loans to each other.

Member savings are actually shares in the credit union and earn regular dividends, usually about four percent per year. The maximum interest rate on loans is one percent per month on the unpaid balance. There are no other charges, and some of this is refunded to borrowers where possible, making the cost of the loan even less.

Common reasons for borrowing from a credit union are to pay taxes and medical expenses, for home improvements, vacations, automobiles, education, weddings, funerals, to take advantage of sales, and for family emergencies.

Each credit union is chartered by the government, but each credit union is independent and the members elect their own officers and set their own policies. The operation of a credit union is not complicated.

How To Get Started

Experienced help should be sought, and this is available free of charge from the credit union league, a nonprofit association of credit unions in each state and province. The league will send out an experienced field-man to work with the group.

This field-man will explain the credit union idea, answer questions and, if the majority want to start a credit union, he will help the group apply for its government charter. He will even supply model by-laws and the operating procedures to be followed.

Then the group selects officers: directors, a president, vice president and treasurer, plus three members each for the credit and supervisory committees. The board of directors regulates the credit union activities according to law; the credit committee passes on all loans; the supervisory committee keeps a close eye on the affairs of the credit union and audits its books.

All of these persons must serve without pay, except for the treasurer. He carries the brunt of the work load and may be reimbursed for his time. He is general manager of the credit union, keeps the books and prepares the financial and statistical reports.

Finally, the league field-man will show the new officers how to start, sign up new members, accept savings, and make loans. He'll show the treasurer how to keep the books. Standard bookkeeping forms and manuals of procedures make this easy; the treasurer doesn't have to be an accountant.

Because people tend to be cautious where their pocketbooks are concerned, immediate growth and acceptance of the idea should not be expected. Vigorous leadership and an active education committee can accomplish wonders, however. Here, and as various problems are encountered, help is available from the league, other credit unions in the area, and from CUNA, international headquarters for credit unions.

There are now more than 27,500 credit unions throughout the world, providing a wealth of experience for new ones to draw from. These credit unions are serving some 15 million people.

For more information, or the name and address of a local credit union league, write the Credit Union National Association (CUNA), Madison 1, Wisconsin.



S. Sally Fash, left, president of Joint Board Credit Union, joins Galladore and Etta Sanders to review records of the Credit Union.



Tribute to Memory Of Sam Lowenthal

To the Editor:

The untimely death of our brother Sam Lowenthal, business manager of Retail Shoe Salesmen's Local 287 of Brooklyn, was a shock not only to the retail shoe salesmen but to many others who had the good fortune of coming into contact with him.

Just as wealthy businessmen pass on and leave some of their wealth to various organizations, so did Sam Lowenthal leave us a living monument, Retail Shoe Salesmen's Local 287 of Brooklyn, an organization which has bettered the welfare of the shoe salesman tremendously.

Our union is and will remain a growing organization, thanks to the forty years of hard work by Sam Lowenthal. Out of respect for him we, the members of Local 287, must continue to keep close ranks and stand behind our officials who will carry on where Sam Lowenthal left off.

Our deepest sympathy to his wife, children and relatives. We can all point with pride and say, "This is what Sam helped build, Local 287, a living monument not of stone but of people going about their daily tasks with a sense of security."

IRVING ROSENKRANZ
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Asks New Yorkers Vote Socialist Labor Party

To the Editor:

With national attention focused on the New York City Mayoralty election campaign, I would like to take this opportunity of calling attention to the Socialist Labor Party candidates.

The SLP candidate for Mayor is Eric Haas, editor of the oldest Socialist publication in this country, the Weekly People, official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. Stephen Emery, a subway dispatcher, is the SLP nominee for president of the City Council. Mr. Emery was

Vice Presidential candidate of the SLP in 1952. John Emanuel, a fur worker, is the SLP candidate for Comptroller. Mr. Emanuel has run for office on the SLP ticket in previous elections.

Not one of these candidates, in contrast to other parties, was nominated because of race, creed or color. By the time this appears in print, SLP members will be busy asking city voters to sign their petitions so that the Socialist Labor Party candidates can appear on the ballot. A free copy of the platform can be obtained by writing to the SLP, 61 Cliff Street, New York 38, N.Y.

As for the letter by Louis Dinnerstein in the July 30 issue—any party, no matter what the name is, that calls upon workers to vote for politicians who are out to maintain the status quo, is rendering a disservice to the cause of labor.

NATHAN PRESSMAN
Ellenville, N.Y.

Says Chiropractor Has Place for Limited Skills

To the Editor:

I was both amused and appalled with the recent letters dealing with the article in *The Record*, "Chiropractic—Cure-all or Curse," as submitted by readers. Before long, we may witness equal time on TV in rebuttal by the AMA, and the chiropractic practitioner joining the witch doctor in requesting Blue Cross recognition.

Some of the asinine achievements attributed to chiropractors resemble the brainwashed literature mailed out by charlatans attesting to powers that range from the supernatural to the ridiculous.

The chiropractor, in my opinion, is engaged in a valuable field, namely the spinal adjustment manipulations that often alleviate the kinks of muscular inflammatory conditions. I am certain that many of us have been acquainted, either through personal experience or the media of narration, of the relief afforded by a chiropractor for a wry neck, trick knee, etc.

Nevertheless, it is sheer folly to assume

that the chiropractor, by means of adjustment of spinal nerves, can correct an abscessed molar, an inflamed appendix, a brain lesion, an epidemic of polio, or cancer in the colon, stomach or other organs. Simple medical problems, such as childbirth, pneumonia and prostate abnormalities, are far beyond the scope of chiropractic.

Frankly, it takes teamwork to keep this abused human body functioning, day in, day out, for many many years. Life expectancy has been increased by strenuous medical and surgical research. Each field of medical science has an important role in the responsible task of keeping the human organism functioning. The chiropractor has earned his important place in the well being of man. To expand his accolades, by crediting him with amelioration of illness beyond his realm, is doing him a great disservice.

PAUL M. EICHENHOLTZ
New York City.

Asks 'Record' Expose Phoney Packaging

To the Editor:

Recent hearings before Congressional committees have brought out some of the phony tricks used by the biggest manufacturing firms in giving consumers short weight, deceptive packaging, etc. It's interesting to note that these are the same companies which subsidize the Brand Name Foundation, which take ads and posters to urge people to buy by brand name—because "you can trust a brand-name product."

An article I read in the New York Times recently pointed out that working people, more than any other section of the population, believe in brand names and buy these well-advertised products. I think *The Record* will be going a service for its readers if it exposes the kind of trickery practiced by these giant corporations.

WILLIAM CONWAY
Jersey City, N.J.

Urge New Alignment Of U.S. Political Parties

To the Editor:

As an American union member who has long felt that our country needs a real labor party of its own, I was very much interested in *The Record*'s articles about the New Democratic Party of Canada. In this country we like to think that we're first with everything, yet here is our neighbor to the north way ahead of us in political action by labor.

Actually, we need a real two-party system in the U.S., but what we have is a 100-party system: a separate and distinct Democratic and Republican Party in each of the 50 states. There is very little in common between Governor Meyner's Democratic Party in New Jersey and Gov. Faubus' party in Arkansas. The same can be said about the Republicans. Just compare Senator Barry Goldwater with Senator Jacob Javits—both nominally Republicans.

In all too many cases, neither major party can offer the average worker a real choice between different political programs. As a result, our elections become personality contests rather than contests of ideas and principles. That's why I favor an independent political party which can rally support among union members and liberal and progressive voters.

T. F. CALDWELL
Chicago, Ill.

The Forgotten Man

*The whip of greed
Has carved deep
Into my raw flanks.
With pangs in my heart, I live
The chipped laughter of infants,
The deadend of youth,
And the wasting of men.
I, wheel turner,
Hobble through life hungry,
Clinging to ravel of happiness,
And remain unsung
In the chronicles of my nation.*

HENRI PERCICKOW
New York City

Tips to Families Buying an Encyclopedia

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for *The Record*

The U.S. Government, state agencies, Better Business Bureaus and all the stories in the labor and co-op papers seem unable to stop the consumer rackets. These sources have warned over and over against buying encyclopedias you can't afford from high-pressure salesmen on easy-credit plans; \$200 vacuum cleaners sold with "bonus" schemes, and "wholesale" food plans that really seek to sell freezers at exaggerated prices like \$700 or even \$900. These three foolers subside for a while when publicity is turned on, then revive when the heat is off.

Currently, a new deluge of letters from disillusioned families is pouring into this department.

In Southern California the mother of a nine-year-old girl was visited by a saleswoman for one of the best-known children's encyclopedias. The mother thought her daughter could use it in her school work. She asked the saleswoman to come back when her husband was home. But the saleswoman said this was impossible, as she had to be elsewhere, and it was the last week the set could be bought "at that low price."

The saleswoman said "it was now or never, so I jumped hook, line and sinker," the young mother reports. She not only signed a contract to buy the encyclopedia, but a companion set of literature and creative material for children. The total cost came to \$361—\$249 for the two sets, plus \$7.47 for sales tax and \$4.63 for transportation. The mother paid \$10 down and contracted to pay \$10 a month.

Her husband was furious. She had signed the contract, so they continued paying, but eventually wrote to us to ask about the value of the sets.

This particular set is considered by experts to be one of the two best produced for children, if not the best. But the method by which it was sold was noticeably misleading. The "limited-time" offer is a high-pressure device often used by the less scrupulous encyclopedia salesmen. The saleswoman's refusal to come back when the husband would be home was another suspicious sign.

We pointed out these circumstances to the encyclopedia publisher. To his great credit, the president of the company replied that there never was any special price offer for a limited time, that the price the family paid was the regular charge, and that he would investigate. He found the saleswoman had misrepresented and returned the payments (\$130 by that time).

We've advised this family that if it still wants an encyclopedia for its child, it can save up some of the money beforehand and buy the encyclopedia itself in the least expensive binding for cash—not the additional set of books offered with the encyclopedia. The nearest public library can supply any additional educational reading material children might need, without cost.

In the least expensive bindings, the good children's encyclopedias can be bought for about \$135. Salesmen often try to sell you up to the more expensive bindings, for as much as \$25 more, but these are unnecessary.

Or, the family can look for a second-hand set. Often sets only three to four years old are available from bookstores or private parties for \$75 for the children's sets, or about \$100 for adult encyclopedias. But avoid very old sets which may be obsolete as the result of the knowledge explosion of the past ten years.

Another low-priced alternative is the one-volume encyclopedias, such as Lincoln Library or Volume Library. These pack a lot of information and illustra-

tions into one big volume at a cost in the neighborhood of \$30.

The main need is to avoid the package deals. For example, one publisher now is offering a "teaching machine" for about \$20 plus extra charges for the instruction sheets you need with the machine. It will sell the teaching machine by themselves, but in practice, *Business Week* magazine reports, the salesmen try hard to tie the sale of the teaching equipment with the encyclopedia at a typical package price of more than \$300.

Other extra items encyclopedia publishers often try to sell with their sets are reference services, supplements, dictionaries, atlases and special bookcases. One major encyclopedia publisher has a basic set of 24 volumes for \$249.50 which can be built up to as much as \$671.50 by the time you add the most expensive binding plus all the accessories. The Federal Trade Commission also found that the publisher had exaggerated the individual prices of accessories to make the combination look like a bargain.

On the other hand, you have to be equally cautious about cheap encyclopedias and dictionaries. Some of those sold in supermarkets get poor ratings from the experts.

It is not unusual for house-to-house sellers to pressure wives into signing contracts when their husbands aren't home. This has happened a number of times in the case of home repairs. In these days of high-pressure selling, every couple needs an understanding that neither will sign a contract without the agreement of the other. If a salesperson or contractor is reluctant to come back when the husband will be home, take this as a clear warning that you may be the intended victim of a high-pressure sales trick.

rwdsu RECORD

lighter side of the record



—Record drawing by Marjorie Glaubach

Help Me Forget!

By JANE GOODSELL

I hear that somebody has written another book on how to improve your memory. I can't remember the name of it and, just between you and me, I couldn't care less. I'm not interested in improving my memory.

My trouble isn't the things I can't remember. It's the things I can't forget.

Now, if somebody would write a book telling me how to erase my memory of the day the elastic in my underpants broke, I'd be glad to fork over \$4.95 to my friendly bookseller.

It happened in the fourth grade, and I can remember it as clearly as if it happened yesterday. I was standing at the blackboard doing a problem in long division. It was raining outside and the teacher (who was wearing a navy blue dress) was sitting at her desk tapping her teeth with a pencil, and everybody in the whole class was looking at me and—well, as I say, I can remember the whole scene in vivid, cinematic detail, and I wish I couldn't.

I want to develop the power of negative forgetfulness.

This is the real problem, but the memory experts refuse to tackle it. They're too busy confusing us with elaborate techniques for re-

membering names, dates and telephone numbers.

If I can't remember my own phone number, what difference does it make? That's what telephone books are for. It might be nice to remember people's names, but I get along all right, sort of, calling everybody "Hiya—"

When I lie awake at night, beating my fists into my pillow, I'm not trying to remember the name of my best friend's chiropodist. I'm remembering the day I went to a tea with my zipper unzipped.

It isn't the things on the tip of my tongue that bother me. It's the things in the back of my mind, the moments of humiliation burned into my memory.

Where is the expert who can teach me to forget the party at which I dumped a plate of chicken a la king upside down on my lap? Must I carry that memory around with me all the rest of my life?

I want to forget the day a clergyman came to call and I thought he was the plumber I was expecting and ushered him straight upstairs to the bathroom.

I want to obliterate the memory of the night I arrived at a dinner party a week early. And I want to forget the time I dropped the birthday cake, with the candles aflame, on the floor. And the day I mistook a rear admiral for a doorman and tried to tip him for helping me into a taxi. And the time I—well, never mind that time.

I don't want to improve my memory. It's too retentive as it is. Can't somebody teach me how to forget?



Columbia Pictures calls Diane Foster "a mighty fine figger of a woman" and sends along this photo to prove it.

INDIVIDUAL BARGAINING

Copyrighted Labor Features by Kallas



"Man, what a tough foreman... It's almost a pleasure to go home to my wife!"

Life With The Ripples



BROTHERHOOD PARTY

New York Labor Forms Its Own Brotherhood Party; Wagner Backed for Reelection

NEW YORK CITY—The labor movement of this city set out this month to forge a powerful political instrument for working people, their own Brotherhood Party. Organized by the AFL-CIO's Central Labor Council, with Pres. Harry Van Arsdale as the sparkplug, the Brotherhood Party has announced a vigorous campaign in the coming mayoralty election in November, seeking the votes of all New Yorkers but counting most heavily on union members and their families. Aim of the party is to emerge from the election as a strong, independent force able to command the attention of political leaders in furthering the aims of organized labor.

The Brotherhood Party has endorsed Mayor Robert F. Wagner for reelection, and with him the slate of Paul Screvane for City Council President and Abraham Beame for Comptroller, thus joining full force in the fight to defeat the Tammany and Buckley-Sharkey machine organizations in the Democratic Party. The Brotherhood Party struck a powerful blow against the Buckley machine in the Bronx by endorsing Joseph F. Peroconi, who has already received the Republican and Liberal nominations for Bronx Borough President.

RWDSU locals are backing the new Brotherhood Party (the name was

changed from Freedom Party when a group of young Sen. Goldwater supporters preempted the name legally). Bill Michelson, District 65 executive vice-president, is a member of the founding committee of 15 labor leaders. Named to the Board of Governors, in addition to Michelson, were Julius Sum, president of Local 338; Sam Kovenetsky, president of Local 1-S; Leon Davis, president of Local 1199; Cleveland Robinson, secretary-treasurer of '65'; and Mario Abreu, a general organizer of '65'.

Active in the Brotherhood Party in addition to locals of the RWDSU are a broad range of unions which are part of the Central Labor Council, including Auto, Electrical, Maritime, Clothing, Furniture, Hotel and Building Trades, as well as the non-affiliated Teamsters Union.

First big job ahead for the Brotherhood Party is to circulate petitions to place the party on the ballot for the November elections. Some 60 neighborhood headquarters are being opened in the various Assembly Districts. RWDSU members are urged to check with their local unions for the addresses, so that they can report for election work with labor's brand new Brotherhood Party.



Bill Michelson



Julius Sum



Sam Kovenetsky



Leon Davis



Cleve Robinson



Mario Abreu

Leaders of RWDSU Locals who were named to Board of Governors of New York City labor's new Brotherhood Party.